

WEEKLY COURIER

BEN ED. DOANE, Publisher
JASPER - - - INDIANA

Also Holland has cooties she would like to get rid of.

Even the influenza isn't what it used to be before the war.

Aw, but just wait till the orators get started at celebrating it!

A peace-celebrating republic is no place for anybody with nerves.

More regular pigs are now needed and fewer of the human variety.

Four years of warfare make the business of peacemaking an intricate matter.

The ending of the war is not at all like what Wilhelm had arranged to have it.

A new broom sweeps clean. It ought to sweep twice as clean—the price is now \$2.

Influenza is on the wane, election's over, and the war has ended—it's a dull world.

Are you preparing to plan a peace garden next spring? Don't give up a good habit.

Davy Jones must be wondering at the absence of new arrivals in the form of sunken ships.

Looking back. It's funny to recall how many schemes were advanced to stop the U-boats.

Germany is now frantically pleading that it be not done unto her as she did unto others.

Continue to save the fruit pits—the dominant doctors may decide to make civilians wear gas masks.

Where is the fellow who, a few months ago, was talking about German efficiency and invincibility?

The Charlotte Observer slogans, "The Hog to the Front!" But it is alluding to pork and not to profiteers.

There may be nothing in a name, but Atlantic ports are now to get theirs back in news dispatched.

One would like to have taken the news of Sedan to ex-Empress Eugenie and watched her old eyes sparkle!

Though the fighting has ceased, the work-or-flight order has lost none of its force for everybody in this busy world.

The Kaiser started the war like a raging lion seeking whom he might devour, and he ended it with running off like a scared rabbit.

Europe never saw so much royal junk at one time since the king industry grew out of the infant stage a long time ago.

Having laid down his rifle, Uncle Sam will now engage in feeding a lot of little hungry republics out of his great spoon.

The French Academy of Science has elected Poch to membership, which is the proper thing to do. If he isn't a scientist, who is?

Russia Stops Paying Indemnity to Germany.—News dispatch. And there is no sign in the sky that she will ever resume the payments.

You can tell by the kind of shoes a girl wears whether she has made up her mind to do a noble part in shaping the future of mankind.

The little German children will grow up and become parents of other children, and will teach them that war is brutal and dangerous.

The boys are to be brought home as rapidly as possible, which is all that could be expected, but not soon enough for us folks who are hungry and anxious to see them.

"Ah, yes; but before April I shall be in Paris," is a remark generally credited to Field Marshal von Hindenburg about the time Foch spread the tacks along the short road to the French capital.

The most severe brutalities and cruelties in Russia, a writer declares, are those directed against newspaper men. Perhaps some Red with a name containing 15 or 20 scrambled letters saw his name misspelled.

"It will be for the good of Germany," was what Mr. Hohenzollern said when he found himself "up against it," so he couldn't move. But between ourselves that wasn't the reason he pushed himself off.

Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Mackensen, Tirpitz and a lot more of them are not nearly such great fellows as they thought themselves to be.

Use of paper underwear is suggested to relieve cloth shortage. So? Then newspapers should be printed on cloth to relieve the paper shortage.

The influenza germ is so small that it cannot be seen with a microscope. And yet people have been trying to shut it out by the coarse meshes of a "flu mask."

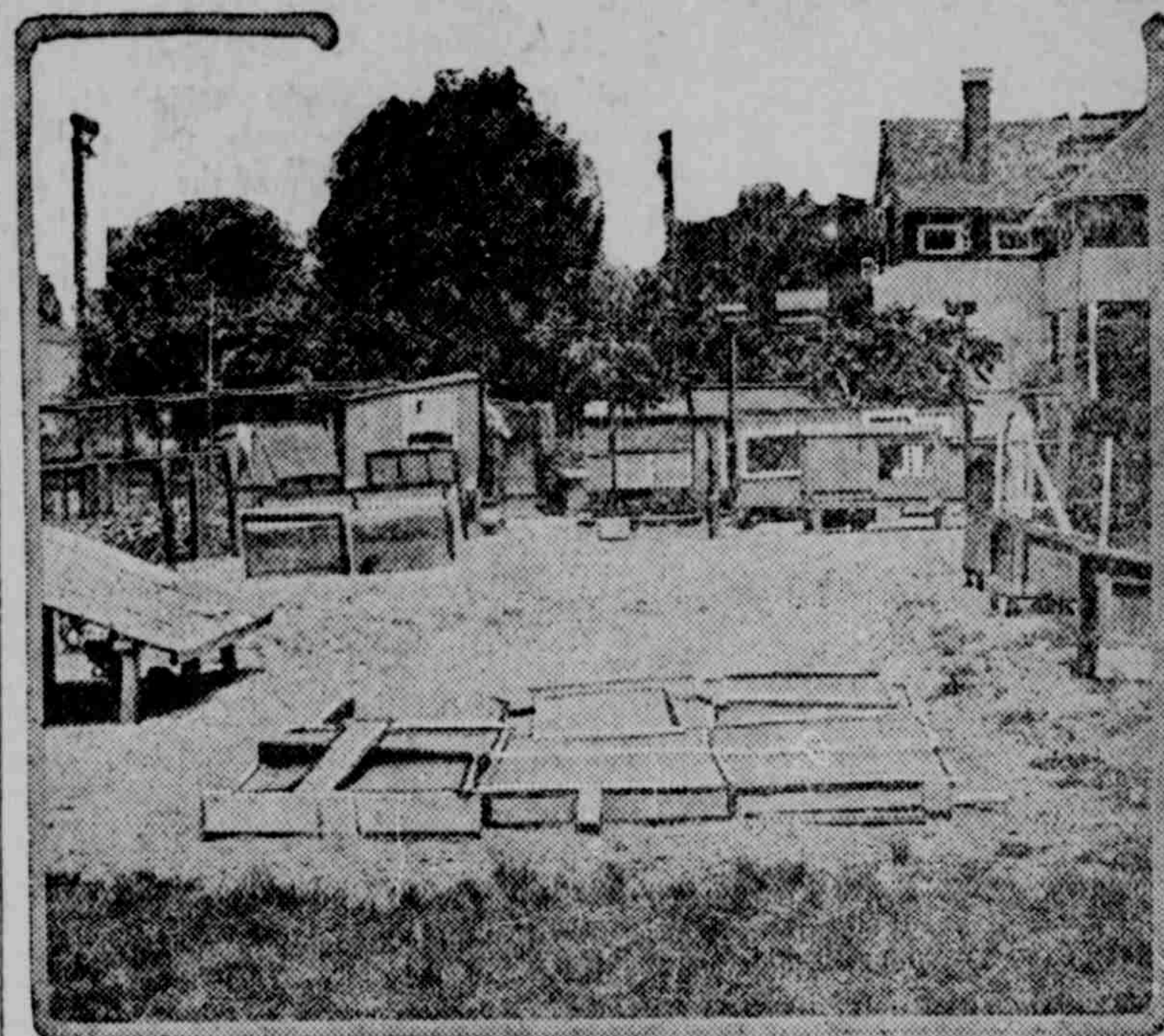
City vs. Farm Poultry Raising

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On the farm the poultry keeper can greatly reduce the work of caring for the fowls and at the same time give them the opportunity to pick the most of their living by distributing them on the land. In the city back yard the birds could not, under any circumstances, pick any considerable part of the feed they require. Practically everything must be supplied them, hence any negligence on the part of the keeper affects results more unfavorably than when the hens are under farm conditions.

Yet there is nothing difficult in the care of a small flock if each of the things necessary to do is done at the right time in the right way, and this system involves nothing too hard for a child, or beyond the ingenuity of an adult who cannot look after the fowls as closely as the child whose time is divided between home and school.

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small,



Intensive Poultry Culture on a City Lot.

nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg-eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good breeding and quality to sell to back-yard poultry keepers.

For the back-yard flock kept to produce eggs only it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights, and have superficial faults—as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb—which in no way affect their laying capacity but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person, particular attention should be given to the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively—and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

HOW TO CLASSIFY A SOLDIER

Hat Cord Designates Branch of Service

A military man can immediately tell to what division a soldier belongs by glancing at the cord on his hat, but to the average citizen the color of the hat cord denotes little or nothing. It is an interesting feature to be familiar with, especially now when so many soldiers are seen all over the country, and any one who takes the trouble to learn the following list will be rewarded by being able to satisfy his own curiosity respecting any soldier he happens to see without having to ask questions:

A cord of light blue signifies that the wearer belongs to the infantry; red denotes artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermaster's corps; red and white, engineer's corps; orange and white, signal corps; red and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon and white, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards, and green and white, home guards.

As the Earth's Human Race Advances It Also Develops

Man has been on the earth perhaps some twenty odd thousand years, and it is only the last 3,000 that we are much concerned with. To suppose that a modern Englishman must necessarily be at a higher stage of mental development than an ancient Greek is almost the same mistake as to argue that Browning must be a better poet than Wordsworth because he came later. If the soul, or the brain, or man is developing, it is not developing so fast or so steadily as all that.

Organization of the Red Star.

An organization to do for animals in the army what the Red Cross does for human beings was organized on the invitation or suggestion of the war department in June, 1916. It is called the Red Star, and its headquarters are at 287 State street, Albany, N. Y.

Printing of Fabrics by Peruvians Similar to the Method Still Being Used

The ancients of Peru, by a curious coincidence—for there could not possibly have been any intercourse with their contemporaries in India and Egypt—seem to have used much the same kind of processes in printing their designs upon the fabrics they manufactured. Both Herodotus and Pliny, among early historians, according to a United States commerce report, have told us about the cloths of vegetable fiber made by the ancients; but in all likelihood the fabrics of the Peruvians were of even a more remote date. In some respects the methods of today bear strong resemblance to the older practice. The chief difference consists in the patterns now being engraved upon copper rollers and several colors being printed at one time. Just as today the coloring matter of dyes is not affixed by merely printing it on the material, but is secured by means of a substance known as mordant, so did the Peruvians make use of a property which caused the dye to adhere and to withstand a test of thousands of years' wear and tear. Experts have declared that in the direction of technical and artistic value the designs in question have no equal. They must undoubtedly have been wholly original, and could have owed their inception to no outside influences.

Japanese Woman One of the Greatest Financiers

Mme. Yone Suzuki, the wealthiest woman in Japan made more than \$100,000,000 in American money since the war began. Her war brides have been copper, rubber, and sugar ventures. In a financial operation now known as the Formosan sugar deal, a transaction involving sugar, camphor, real estate and many other things, she made \$50,000,000 in one fell swoop. She is not a shareholder in a corporation. She is the corporation. Since her husband's death she has been solely responsible for her business. But she is just a modest little woman, who received in a cultured Japanese household the prescribed education of the old school—she was trained to arrange flowers, serve tea, rear children and please a husband.—World Outlook.

THE BOY THAT WAS

When the hair about the temples starts to show the signs of gray, And a fellow realizes that he's wandering far away From the pleasures of his boyhood and his youth and never more Will know the joy of laughter as he did in years of yore, Oh, it's then he starts to thinking of a stubby little lad With a face as brown as berries and a soul supremely glad.

When a gray-haired dreamer wanders down the lanes of memory And forgets the living present for the time of "used-to-be," He takes off his shoes and stockings, and he throws his coat away, And he's free from all restrictions save the rules of manly play. He may be in tattered garments, but bareheaded in the sun, He forgets his proud successes and the riches he has won.

Oh, there's not a man that liveth but would give his all to be The stubby little fellow that in dream-land he can see, And the splendors that surround him and the joys about him spread Only seem to rise to haunt him with the boyhood that has fled. When the hair about the temples starts to show Time's silver stain, Then the richest man's that living years to be a boy again. —Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

Thomas Jefferson Rodman Said to Have Been Father of Big Gun Used in Europe

Thomas Jefferson Rodman, the American inventor and ordnance expert, who initiated the movement for big guns which culminated in the giant cannon used in Europe, was born 103 years ago in Salem, Ind., and after graduating from West Point, entered the ordnance department of the army. He early devoted himself to experiments with guns and gunpowder. Rodman's greatest triumph, notes a writer in the Sacramento Union, was the invention of a method of casting guns hollow and cooling them from the inside, which worked a revolution in the making of artillery.

The long and earnest study devoted to the properties and manipulation of cast iron, then regarded as the best material for heavy ordnance, by Rodman and other officers, enabled the United States to produce guns then admittedly the best in the world. In 1860 a cannon weighing 35 tons, the largest in the world, was cast, but the exigencies of the Civil war required heavier and better artillery. In 1863 a 20-inch smooth bore, weighing nearly 58 tons and throwing a solid shot of 1,080 pounds, was cast. This great gun attracted international attention, and many years passed before it was surpassed in size and effectiveness.

Rodman also introduced the use of "mammot" powder for the 15-inch smooth-bore guns of his invention. During the Civil war his guns were used in both navy and army, and were of great assistance in deciding the outcome of the struggle. During the war period Rodman had command of the Watertown arsenal.

THIS AND THAT

Now that it is all over we have the added joy of knowing that the right side triumphed. A brunette never can understand what men see in blonde hair to rave about. It makes no difference how rich a man is, he's either a good fellow or he isn't. Prejudice keeps many a man away from a good friend.

Raising of Rabbits Grows in Popularity as Cost of Beef and Pork Increases

Since the price of meat has been soaring, substitutes for beef and pork have been in demand.

The most popular method of filling out the menu without patronizing the butcher is to raise rabbits, and hundreds of persons are now so engaged with profit.

It is the consensus of opinion among breeders, writes a correspondent, that the Flemish giant rabbit is the best, its meat closely resembling the taste of chicken. Many persons who have served Flemish rabbit have been complimented over their "lovely chicken dinner."

The Belgian hare, which has many followers, is not so toothsome by far. The Flemish is bred for meat and weight, while the Belgian is favored for color, symmetry and small-sized bones.

The weight of rabbits varies greatly. The giant Flemish leads, specimens being known to reach 22 pounds, although the average ranges from 15 to 19. Belgian hares, when a year old, weigh about 12 pounds. The other species are somewhat lighter.

Rabbit hides bring 35 to 75 cents a pound, although there are instances where the white fur brings much higher prices, according to quality and appearance.

Letters on Submarines.

The letters used on United States submarines designate their type of construction, and run through the alphabet. Submarines of the earlier types are designated by the first letters of the alphabet and those of later type by letters further along. Individual submarines are designated by numbers. Thus the designation N3 means a certain submarine of the N type.

State Happenings

Crawfordsville.—Residents of Montgomery county feel that they were 100 per cent loyal in war activities that have been conducted in the last two years. Tabulations show that a total of \$4,147,200.36 was either loaned or contributed by them for work in the conflict against Germany. In addition, not fewer than 1,500 Montgomery county men entered the service of their country in the war. Of this number 1,050 were inducted into service through the selective draft. In addition more than 500 men from Wabash college here, a large number of whom are credited in other parts of the state and nation, entered military service, about half of them as officers. Liberty loan subscriptions in the county totaled \$3,505,000.

Petersburg.—Arrangements are being made for the installation of the big new steel tippie at the Atlas No. 1 mines, north of this city. The structure, which is to replace the big tippie destroyed recently by fire, is to cost \$156,000, will be 96 feet high and built to handle 4,000 tons of coal a day. Big washeries also will be installed. Workmen have begun work on a washhouse that will accommodate 450 miners. One hundred and fifty new cars have been shipped to the Atlas mine and switch room is being made for 60 empty coal cars a day. More than \$300,000 will be spent in improvements this winter and next spring.

Salem.—In order to facilitate the movement of wounded soldiers to the United States army hospital at West Baden by motortrucks, and to provide for a more rapid and convenient method for handling supplies, Lieut. William F. Rennie of Washington, in charge of the purchasing department in the army quartermaster's detachment, offers to provide specifications for road building and men and trucks for the work if county commissioners, along the road between West Baden and New Albany will provide the material.

Indianapolis.—Further direction or control over the ice industry has been abandoned by the United States food administration, it was announced in an official notice received from Washington by Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. Notice was addressed to the county food administrators of the state, by Mr. Barnard, withdrawing further responsibility in connection with the business, which in a large number of cases, has been assumed by the local officials.

Indianapolis.—Advocating the passage of stringent sanitary laws and a closer relationship for the enforcement of the sanitary laws, H. E. Barnard, Indiana food administrator, addressed the opening session of the Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products assembled in their annual convention here. Doctor Barnard told the ice-cream manufacturers he has given much thought to the standardizing of the manufacture of creams and to the most fair methods of selling the product.

Indianapolis.—Federal investigators for the department of labor, in a bulletin received here, declare that in visiting nine mine and quarry states they found children less than sixteen years old employed only in Indiana. They found 62 in the state. John Ogilvie, acting head of the state mine inspection department, in commenting on the report, said that the Indiana law permits persons as young as fourteen years old to work in the mines.

Indianapolis.—Indiana banks again went "over the top" in subscribing for treasury certificates for the fifth Liberty loan. The state's quota was \$9,260,000 of the certificates. At close of business of the Seventh District Federal Reserve bank 68 counties of the state in the district exceeded the allotment by several thousands of dollars. The allotment of the 68 counties of the state was about 2 per cent of the banking resources.

Terre Haute.—Erection of a big car repair plant for the Pennsylvania railroad lines in the east yards of this city, is now under full headway and is scheduled to be completed within three months. The new plant, which is to cost \$250,000, will cover 25 acres and will consist of 16 separate buildings. Approximately 400 men will be employed when the plant is completed.

Indianapolis.—The federal food administration in Indiana has renewed its efforts to have shippers avoid overloading stock cars, particularly hog cars, following a report received by it from the Indianapolis stock yards. The report said 154 hogs had been received dead at the stock yards because of crowding and unfit cars.

Fort Wayne.—Because of the falling off in the number of cases handled by the attorney for the poor of Allen county since the state went dry, the salary of that official has been reduced from \$70 to \$50 a month.

Seymour.—Unusually warm weather recently caused maple trees here to bud and in a few places dandelions are in bloom. One year ago the temperature here was 18½ degrees below zero and train and traction service was crippled badly because of snowdrifts.

West Baden.—Thirty soldiers were discharged the past week from the United States army hospital here, the first to go home since the hospital was established. They were returned to the camps, where they originally were mustered in, as they are now physically well.

Washington, D. C.—An order prohibiting the supplying of natural gas to consumers other than those in classes one, two and three, has been issued by the bureau of natural gas, fuel administration, applicable to all companies supplied by the Logan Natural Gas company, which runs a pipe line from West Virginia, supplying many communities in Indiana. The order holds until April 15, 1919, unless another order is issued in the meantime. It is the intention of the natural gas bureau to supply service first to the consumers in class one, next to consumers in class two, and so on. If the supply is not sufficient for all three classes, the last class will be cut off. In any event, domestic consumers will be the first to be served. The order of the fuel administration was sent to the following Indiana concerns in addition to the Logan Natural Gas company: Richmond Light, Heat and Power company, Richmond; Lynn Gas company, Lynn; Interstate Public Service company, Newcastle; Central Indiana Gas company, Noblesville and Tipton; Middletown Gas company, Middletown; Selma Gas company, Selma.

Indianapolis.—The necessity for a complete overhauling of Indiana's tax system, including the problems of the state, counties and municipalities, is brought out by figures just compiled by the state board of tax commissioners. These figures show great discrepancies in the cost of government in the different counties, townships, towns and cities. It is pointed out also that the heavier increases in governmental costs everywhere probably have not yet been reached and it is known that in some of the units in the state tax rate increases, or similar relief, already has been decided on. For example, the city of Indianapolis is shown as having the lowest tax rate of any city in the state, yet increases in cost of municipal operation cannot be met during the coming year without some very definite relief here, officials have said. The elimination of revenues from saloon licenses also has been another factor in the rapidly mounting municipal tax rates, and unless some sort of solution to the difficulty comes, tax rates will be out of all proportion to interest rates, as they are now in many instances.

Hammond.—Since Indiana went dry and the penalties for importing liquor from Illinois have been rigidly enforced, officials in this locality are finding that drinkers are manufacturing stupefying concoctions. Some immigrants are using rice and potato liquor they make themselves. Drug stores are being depleted of Jamaica ginger and hair oil stocks and bitters, while patent medicines are sold in enormous quantities. Police find men unconscious from the effects and jails are showing an alarming increase in prisoners.

Monticello.—White county, true to all of its traditions, has made a record in the world war just ended which will be remembered by all of its citizens with pride. In both the Civil war and Spanish war White county raised by far the greater number of its troops by the volunteer system, and such has been the case in the recent conflict. When the first call for drafted men was made by the war department, White county was the only one in Indiana which had exceeded its quota by voluntary enlistments.

Terre Haute.—Arrangements are being made by the Citizens' Independent Telephone company here for taking over the exchange plant of the Central Union Telephone company, according to H. A. Pritchett of the Citizens' company, following action in the Marion county superior court authorizing the receivers of the company to make the sale. About six months will be required to make adjustments. The deal will involve more than a million dollars. The telephone companies have about 15,000 subscribers.

Indianapolis.—Four hundred and seventy-three answers to the question, "Will you re-employ the man who left your establishment to enter the government service?" sent to employers some time ago, have been received by the members of the local draft board for division No. 7, and 426 of the employers returned affirmative answers. More than 800 forms bearing this question were sent to Indianapolis employers by the board and more than 50 per cent have been returned.

South Bend.—Ele Stansbury of Indianapolis, attorney general of Indiana, has filed suit in the St. Joseph county circuit court here against the Standard National Life Insurance company of this city, alleging insolvency and fraudulent conduct of business. The complaint says that on investigation by the auditor of state it was found that the company was unable to meet its obligations created by the policies issued.

Indianapolis.—The Nappanee Telephone company petitioned the public service commission to increase telephone rates 25 cents a month and to discount this amount for prompt payment of bills. The Rochester Telephone company petitioned for the establishment of vacation rates. A petition was filed to establish miners' train service between Coalmont and Jasperville.

Indianapolis.—Influenza-pneumonia during November, the second month of the epidemic, caused the deaths of 2,521 Hoosiers, according to official reports compiled by the state board of health. During October there were 3,201 victims in Indiana, or 770 more than last month. The total number of deaths caused directly by the disease up to December 1 is 5,792. The normal influenza-pneumonia death rate for November is about 230. Indianapolis had 124 fewer deaths from the malady last month than in October, reporting 306 against a total of 430 during the first month of the epidemic.